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YEAR.
NO. 39.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

WHOLE
NUMBER
391

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., Jan. 27, 1906.

Looking Further Forward.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee will again have to adopt a platform for the city election in its convention this Saturday. This is by no means an easy task when we consider that this party is to be an expression of revolutionary Socialism and at the same time a guide for all such constructive action on the part of the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee as may be possible or desirable during the next two years.

Our party is in an entirely different position in Milwaukee than in any other city in the United States. The chances are good, better than ever before, that we shall carry the city by a safe majority. According to human foresight, it is absolutely sure that we shall greatly increase the number of Social-Democratic aldermen and supervisors.

Now here is an American city of about 325,000 inhabitants—very progressive and at the same time very backward in a good many respects. A city that has innumerable needs which have to be attended to now, under the capitalistic system, and during the next two years if possible. We cannot merely promise to take care of them in the Co-operative Commonwealth. A city that has innumerable ailments, great and small, which ought to be cured now under the capitalistic system and if possible during the next two years.

In Milwaukee there are about 46,000 wage-workers. In point of manufacturing, output, etc., it ranks about the ninth city of the United States. As a matter of course, our party, if victorious, must consider the needs of these 46,000 wage-workers first. But if victorious, it cannot consider their wants alone. Nor can it promise to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth in Milwaukee. The mere idea of it is ridiculous.

There would then remain the alternative to hold a negative position and do nothing from a Socialist standpoint, as nothing has been done in Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., two little towns in the east, which the Socialists have carried several times. But owing to that negative policy, they will not carry them again for a long time.

In Milwaukee the comrades know the simple theories of Socialism as thoroughly as they are known anywhere. Every comrade is aware that electricity, steam and other modern inventions have struck the death-blow to production on a small scale. That production on a large scale has made monopoly a necessary condition. And that therefore the Social-Democratic party demands the production of this country to be taken away from a small number of irresponsible private monopolists and turned over to society collectively.

Yet while this is our goal, capitalistic society is dying slowly. And the process may take a much longer time than some theorists imagine. Especially if we consider that for over a hundred years, from the time of Babeuf to Bebel, they have all claimed that the cataclysm is immediately before us; while as a matter of fact capitalism is stronger today than it ever has been. In the most advanced countries, it has just entered upon a new phase, the trust phase, the duration of which nobody can foretell.

Therefore Social-Democrats who are determined and who know history and political economy, will not put their hands into their pockets and wait for the millennium to come. If they did, they would thus probably render the proletarian unfit for any higher civilization and perhaps make Socialism impossible. No, Social-Democrats will fight continually. They will improve conditions from day to day. They will work and struggle until the historic development on the one hand and the continued political and economical organization of the proletariat on the other will bring the desired result.

Modern Socialist platforms and programs of all the civilized nations take cognizance of these facts. In this country, until recently, Wisconsin formed rather an exception. But we are glad to say that our example is more and more followed—the so-called "Impossibleists" are disappearing daily as the result of their own impotence.

And we shall have to take another step forward in our municipal platform. Until now, it has been a sort of axiom among the American Socialists that no franchise for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. We ourselves have adhered to this in the past. But we find that if we make this a dogma and every franchise a mortal sin, then we simply set our faces against civilization. Milwaukee has no legal right nor any money to buy or operate street car lines. Moreover, it is a fact that the city needs more railroad facilities. It has only two railroads, an absolutely insufficient number for a city of its size. And if we carry Milwaukee next spring, we cannot tell the citizens that they must wait for additional street car or railroad facilities until the Co-operative Commonwealth is established.

There are now two railroads applying for admission to Milwaukee. Naturally Milwaukee citizens take kindly to any proposition which promises an extension of its railroad facilities. There are also three different suburban lines, two from the north and one from the south, applying for franchises. Milwaukee is remarkably poor in suburban lines, compared even with much smaller towns, as Toledo, Indianapolis, and many others, not to mention the eastern cities. All such facilities would especially help the laboring class in a remarkable degree, making it possible for them to live outside of the town, live cheaper and better, have a little garden, and raise families of healthy children. And while of course, it is not denied that some capitalists would make money, the franchises, if any be granted, should be so drawn up, that the city collectively will get as much benefit from them as possible.

It is due to the influence and the great weight which the Social-Democratic party has in Milwaukee, that even the propositions offered by the various street railroad companies are of an entirely different character and type from those proposed in the past. Formerly any old franchise would do. It was usually unlimited and gave all the benefits to the company. The main necessity for a company in the past was to buy enough aldermen to pass the franchise. This has been changed just by the mere power of the number of Social-Democrats in Milwaukee.

One of the applicants, asking for a franchise to connect the city with the northern part of the state, is willing to give 33 tickets for a dollar to the city limits, and to have a clause incorporated in its franchise promising to sell to our city at cost the entire track and rolling stock necessary to operate the road as far as the city limits; at any time when Milwaukee finances and Wisconsin laws will permit the city to take them over. The other applicant goes one better. He offers to turn over the tracks, the rolling stock, and everything belonging to it, free of charge at the end of 15 years. Still another company comes from the south and wants to make the cost of the trip to Chicago less than half what the railroads ask. They will make the trip to Chicago in two hours and three quarters, and will also embody certain provisions, making it possible for the city to take possession at cost of the terminals up to the city limits as soon as the city is ready for it. All the companies are quite willing to submit their franchise to a referendum of the citizens of Milwaukee.

What a tremendous difference between the offers nowadays and the offers of former years, before the Social-Democratic party grew into power.

On the other hand, our platform must be so changed as to make it possible for our comrades elected, to give the city the benefit of the situation. As the platform now stands, our comrades are compelled to take the old "non possumus" stand in all such matters. Thus the mayor, David S. Rose, the Milwaukee Electric Street Car Company, the St. Paul Railroad and the Northwestern Railroad could always count upon our men to oppose any franchise. Our men opposed them even more steadfastly than the aldermen whom those corporations have bought. Truly a ridiculous and ludicrous state of affairs. And one that would be entirely untenable if we should get control of the city hall. From having occupied a purely critical and negative position, we should then be put into a place where we should

Did it ever strike you that there were two Americas? For instance there is the old one that we have been taught to believe in, in which the people elect their rulers and the rulers preside over the political machinery and a president sits on the apex of the structure by consent of the people, and the country is marked off on the map by imaginary state boundary lines. That's one of them.

And then there is the real America. It is commercial America.

It has its rulers to rule—but not by the consent of the people—and the president is one Rockefeller or some such entity, and his cabinet when it meets, is sometimes called the directors of the Steel Trust or the directory of this or that of the way-up trusts, and these men hold the country absolutely in the hollow of their hands, and they are not content with this but they also have their fingers on the electric buttons that start off the machinery of that other government that has a president by the people's consent sitting on its apex.

And the first America is a phantasmagoria and the other America is IT—and we're telling you the truth and you know it.

It is much the same with other countries.

The world atlases are deceptions. The boundary lines are all wrong and should be so placed as to indicate really the various possessions of the different plutocrats.

The growing importance of the city in modern society is evidenced by a call that has been issued by a national municipal league for a conference of the "United Cities of America."

It is in the cities of the country that our greatest social and industrial problems must be worked out and there is more truth than fancy in the words of the call.

In reality we are the United Cities instead of the United States.

It is in the cities that the working class must make their principle efforts at changing the capitalist system.

Our platform therefore ought to be so changed that, under certain conditions our comrades in the Common Council and in the County Board should have the right to vote for a franchise. These conditions are to be:

1. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines, and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

2. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage be kept in good condition, and against overcrowding of the cars.

3. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.

4. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines within the city limits, and the right of the men to organize unions be guaranteed.

5. That every franchise approved by the city council or county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

Some minor changes will also be needed, for instance, a demand to pay to the members of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors a reasonable salary which will enable them to devote their whole time to the work. The lack of such a salary has interfered considerably with the work of our representatives. It has also made it difficult to get candidates.

Our aim must be to stand for any radical change in municipal affairs, (as also in national and state affairs) which will bring the means of production and transportation under the direct control and management of the people.

And our local platform, like the national and state platforms, must be an expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

The millennium will then take care of itself.

tem which loads them down with its galling chains—and their fight is the fight of all humanity.

According to *World's Work* in 1903 Marshall Field was one of the twenty-four men in the board of directors of the Steel Trust who collectively represented one-twelfth of the total wealth of these United States. He was one of our modern capitalist kings, and the capitalist newspapers give him fitting eulogies when he died and held him up to us as the right kind of a success for common Americans to pattern after.

The fact that his millions as a master of the bread of the people meant impoverishment for the many made no difference to the capitalist morality, whether spouted from the press or the pulpit.

The fact of triumphing economically over his fellow men is the essence of success under capitalism, and such a man is held up to us as a great benefactor.

Jack London, the well-known author, made a speech for Socialism in Tremont Temple, Boston, before Harvard students and others, the other night, and among other things, said: "I have known what it was to go hungry. And it makes my blood boil to hear any person, who doesn't know in all his life what it is to want a meal, say, 'Any man in the United States can get what he wants.' It is one of the most damnable lies ever uttered."

A Boston daily says that his own face bore out his statement about having encountered hunger in his tramp wage-slave days. For "over the huge muscles of the jaws that give his lower face a heavy, bull-dog look, assisting the general impression that here is a fighter—above these rounded masses and below the high-standing cheek bones there are little shallow dishes that years and years of good feeding will not fill out."

The talk about there being work for all in this country is often uttered by people of honest intentions, but there are others, and some of

them who are dressed in broadcloth, who do not say it with any such intent, and in whose case the claim is just that sort of a lie that London says it is.

Excuse our smiles, but the capitalist politicians simply can't help giving the game dead away!

We are getting the thinking members of the working class, but there are still some who hang back and vote old party tickets believing that those parties are opposed to each other on the square and that their "issues" are bona fide and that the fate of the nation depends on one party keeping the other from controlling things. And just when we need proof of our contention the capitalists jump in and help expose the game. Isn't that enough to make a person smile?

Wherever and whenever the Social-Democrats get strong and dangerous politically the two capitalist parties that have been making such herce faces at each other and calling each other thieves and crooks and so on, drop their old issues like so many cast off playthings and rush into each other's arms and—fused against the danger of the people who do the work also doing the governing.

The capitalist politician does it without intending to, every time. He has played the fox these many years and has cultivated foxy wrinkles round his eyes and yet he is as easy as pie when the interests he serves are in danger. And so we smile!

Get after the other fellow. You had to be shown yourself, you remember!

Victor L. Berger.

The Real Meaning of "Unprecedented Prosperity!"

COST OF LIVING SKY-HIGH.

President Roosevelt has been telling you about the era of "unprecedented prosperity." Roosevelt meant the era of unprecedented prosperity for the capitalist class.

Roosevelt's statistician, Charles P. Neill, in his latest bulletin, March, 1905, gives figures to prove the capitalist class are having an era of unprecedented prosperity.

You can obtain the bulletin by dropping a postal card to Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Neill tells you that since 1890 the cost of living has advanced as follows:

Bread, 5 per cent; clothing, 15 per cent; meat, 20 per cent; fuel, 20 per cent; sugar, 20 per cent; fowl, 30 per cent; rent, 30 per cent; milk, 47 per cent; fish, 58 per cent; eggs, 76 per cent.

Since 1894, canned goods have advanced 25 per cent, while Standard Oil costs 8 cents a gallon more.

Since 1890 coal has risen \$2 a ton.

On a basis of 100 for the sake of comparison, it cost \$72.45 to live for the year 1897. In 1898 it cost \$79.94; in 1899, \$80.42; in 1900, \$95.29; in 1901, 95.66; in 1902, \$101.54; in 1903, \$100.35; and in 1904, \$100.40.

The point has now been reached when the laborer pays out for the actual needs of life 95 per cent of his wages.

Do you understand now that all you get for your labor is board and clothes?

Labor is not paid what it is worth.

Labor is not paid the equivalent of the value it creates.

Labor is paid in wages of subsistence.

Bear in mind:

By the aid of modern machinery, labor produces many times as much wealth as in former years.

The worker gets the benefit of none of this.

In spite of all improvements, in spite of all advanced modern methods of production, thereby producing many times as much as in former years, all that the working class secures for doing the work is board and clothing.

Who derives the benefit?

The capitalist class, the class that owns the machinery.

How can the worker secure the benefit? How can the worker secure the full fruits of his labor?

By owning the machinery of production and doing away with profit.

Capitalism means prosperity for the capitalist class.

Social-Democracy is the era of prosperity for the working class.

—The Miners' Magazine.

Some Editorial Comment.

There are over 200,000 persons at present unemployed in London.

Marshall Field died worth one hundred millions of dollars. Triumphant selfishness!

Don't lose a minute in getting at that friend of yours with a copy of Benson's "Socialism Made Plain!" It's a winner every time!

A fight for principle is never lost. It succeeded educationally if in no other way. Be a Social-Democrat and you'll find it a victory in more ways than one.

President Duke of the Tobacco Trust kicked his wife out of bed. But it's all right. A trust president is a modern king and "kings can do no wrong," you know.

There was no rioting in St. Petersburg last Sunday, we are informed, although the anniversary of Bloody Sunday was observed. The Czar is now doubtless convinced that God is on his side.

Capitalism demands cheap labor. All the cheap labor territory the trusts can get its servants who rim the government to annex to this country is added leverage to thwart the protective purpose of labor organization.

A Boston preacher told the naked unvarnished truth the other day when he declared that "the times are under the ban of an economic determinism, which makes virtue, especially Christian virtue, impossible. A complete reorganization of the economic world is the sort of revolution needed."

The latest report from St. Petersburg is to the effect that the rebels who have been imprisoned are being shot by the officers so as to lessen the overflowing conditions of the prisons. About time for the Czar to attend another capitalistic Peace Congress, eh!

During the year 1903 the fifty-five of the German trade unions spent over a million dollars in their strikes. It was a case of "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," and society will be the real beneficiary of it in the long run.

Soldiers patrolled the streets of St. Petersburg on the anniversary of Bloody Sunday to remind the Russian Bear that he has been whipped back into his cage again and that his keepers intend he shall not forget that they are keeping an eye on him. To keep him in subjection is the main thing, against a time when he may "go bad" again.

In Illinois there's a new law that sends a man attempting a hold-up to prison for life. After the capitalist system has held a man up so that he is forced to be a thug he is then visited with legal lynch law. As in most everything else under present conditions this is a case of fighting results. It is the capitalist system that should be given the life sentence.

The Wellington (N. Z.) city council has decided to enter into an industrial agreement with the employees on the municipal tramways concerning wages and hours of labor. The agreement provides that all employees shall join the Tramway Union within one month of joining the service, and that disputes shall be decided by the appeal board.

If the capitalists will only play the game honestly, or in an honest looking way, they may keep on playing the game. This is the philosophy of the bourgeois anti-graft wave that is sweeping over this country. It is fine comfort to the thousands and thousands of workers who are stripped of their product day after day in the capitalist shambles and doomed to perpetual poverty and woe.

The eight-hour law is to be set aside in the case of the digging of the Panama canal. This is not because the work is easier than other work, for on the contrary it is almost deadly work, but it is because the expense will be great and our capitalist government would rather sacrifice the lives than dollars. If such a thing were possible that the canal had to be dug by the members of congress themselves it would be rather amusing to see how suddenly their ideas of the dignity and rights of labor would change.

Gov. Folk ought to be a little more explicit. He says he would rather have the lawless against him than for him.

Is this simply a lawyer's fetish-worship with regard to the law—ye gods! think of the creatures that

assemble in the states and nation to make "our" laws!—or does he mean the real law-breakers, the fellows who sit in the front pews on Sunday and on the trail of graft and respectable roguery on business days? Or does he mean the "law-breakers" who are almost daily victimized in our police courts of "justice?"

Folk may be better than some other professional reformers, but we'll wager a cookie that among his followers he has his share of men who have cheated the penitentiaries of their company at some time in their successful careers.

Such men would just as soon tie up to a political reformer as to a political gangster, provided there was the smell of political get-there-ism about his garments. They would as soon get to the political pie counter via the "Reform" route as any other.

The British parliament will hold a session Feb. 13 for the purpose of selecting a speaker. As we go to press the returns from the elections indicate that fifty Labor candidates have been successful, a remarkable gain.

It will mean not a little in future legislation, as the number is formidable enough and prophetic enough to force some consideration for the rights of the toiling class. It is believed that the House Rulers will support many of the demands that the Social-Democratic and Labor representatives put forward.

One of the Labor (Social-Democratic) members elected is Will Thorne, who came pretty near to election in 1900. His career has been the sort of one falling to unskilled labor in brick yards, glass factories and teaming. Later, after he had been discharged many times for standing up for his union principles, he was made general secretary of the Gas Workers and General Laborer's union, where he has been a hard worker to educate the masses up to the demand for labor emancipation from wage slavery. He has attended several international congresses and was for a time deputy mayor of West Ham.

A New York society paper known as *Town Topics*, which had gradually drifted, from the necessity of making a living, into the field of blackmail, some time ago devised the idea of getting up a *de luxe* edition of a volume devoted to "Fads and Fancies" of the smart set of New York and of holding the members of plutocracy up for almost fabulous sums for copies of the book, with the alternative of exposure of their private vices in *Town Topics* if they refused.

It is shameful of course, but still more shameful was the fact that the creatures of New York millionaireshood were living such rotten lives, that they, almost without exception submitted to the hold-up so as to escape exposure. Men of the Clumey Depew-Belmont-McCurdy class were the special victims of the graft, just as were the women of the high-finance society leader class who disport their diamonds and bare shoulders at Newport, Saratoga and the Horse Shows—in short, the "quality" of America, the people we have had placed before us these many years by press and even by the pulpit as the flower of our American citizenship. The thing has finally landed in the court and the testimony is something fierce.

It is certainly a little rough on our common mortals to discover that the powers of our American citizenship are simply skunk-cabbage, after all!

Additional editorials on last page.

The Printing Plant Fund is moving along rather slowly, but we have faith in the comrades and feel sure that all embarrassment will have been removed before we enter actively into the capturing-Milwaukee campaign. The plant is now in smooth working order and is one of the lightest and best ventilated offices in the city of Milwaukee. A glance at the figures below will show that the fund is still a few hundred below the required total.

Printing Plant Fund.	
Previously acknowledged \$2055.39	
X. Y. Z.	2.00
Jos. D. Traivillig,	
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. A. H. Floaten	2.00
N. N.50
Jul. Jackson50
P. H. Zender	1.00
C. E. Nichols	1.00
Chas. Kolne50
Ernst Quittenbaum,	
Quartz, Moni.	5.00
Chas. Beattie50
Wm. Baenwan,	
Seymour, Ia.	1.00
Total	\$2070.39

Why the Post Office Keeps Losing Money!

A SHAMEFUL TALE OF CAPITALISTIC PLUNDERING BY CAPITALIST OFFICIAL CONNIVANCE.—RENT PAID PER YEAR FOR A MAIL CAR MORE THAN ITS ACTUAL COST.

The postal deficit for the last fiscal year was about \$15,000,000.—Ed. HERALD.

The United States pays more money every year for the transportation of mail than all the other countries of the world combined. The bulk of this transportation is by railroad. Yet freight and passenger rates are cheaper to private individuals in the United States than in any other country.

Notwithstanding the cheapness of American railroad rates on other traffic than mail, foreign post-offices, taken altogether, handle more mail than ours, send it farther over a greater number of post-routes, and pay less for the service. It cost our government in 1901, in round numbers, \$38,500,000 for railroad transportation alone; the rest of the world for all their domestic transportation, by railroad, by wagon, and by messenger, paid but \$37,000,000—\$1,500,000 less.

The railroad are carrying mail today under a schedule in force January 1, 1874, which, according to the secret history of that time, was drawn up with the assistance of Thomas Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The United States Post-Office Department reports a deficit for 1904 of \$4,000,000. The real deficit is about \$1,000,000 greater, for in the peculiar bookkeeping used in recording postal accounts, the salaries of the Post-Office Department, the rent of large city post-offices, and other postal items are not charged as postal expenses. But even at \$4,000,000 the postal deficit is a national disgrace when we consider the inadequacies of the postal service. The postal department of every other country in the world, except ten small nations and colonies of the rank of Chile, Korea, and the Dutch East Indies, pays a profit. The statistics of the International Postal Union on this point betray startling comparisons. Even Russia, with its vast stretch of country to serve, makes its postal service pay.

By the antiquated law of 1873 the railroads—whether they operate at great expense over mountain grades or cheaply over prairie country, whether their other traffic is great or small, whether their rates are low or high—receive a uniform graduated scale of rates according to the average daily weight carried and according to distance. The mail is weighed every four years, and the average for thirty days over each route establishes the rate to prevail for the next four years. The rate runs from \$42.75 a year on 200 pounds for each mile carried daily down to \$22.37 a ton for weights in excess of 5,000 pounds carried one mile daily. In addition, the Government

rates might well be reduced. At all events, freight rates fell 44 per cent.

Mail, on the other hand, increased in the number of tons carried one mile 555 per cent but the mail rate has not shared in the general decline in rates.

Certain railroad officials who testified before the congressional commission thought it right to charge to the mail the expense of express and some passenger cars. One railroad official—the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad—testified that carrying the mail resulted in a deficit to the railroad of \$28,000 a year looked at one way, \$46,000 looked at another way. He was asked if he would like to have his road relieved of this triply unprofitable business. His reply was that the road would rather keep it. This is a type of the testimony of railroad officials before the commission. An important official in the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office declared to me that the railroads run their trains to suit their business needs and the Department necessarily conforms to their schedule.

The real test of the fairness, or unfairness, of mail-transportation rates lies in a comparison between those rates and the rates that the railroads grant to the express companies for similar service. Here are figures secured by Prof. Adams:

TABLE OF EXPRESS AND MAIL RATES.		
	Mail	Express
	per ton	per ton
New York to San Francisco	\$24.75	\$123.00
New York to San Francisco	\$24.75	\$123.00
New York to Chicago	71.30	125.00
New York to Boston	17.50	10.00
New York to New Orleans	117.18	50.00
New York to Philadelphia	6.57	7.50

The express pay is calculated at 50 per cent of the freight charges to the public. The usual arrangement is 40 per cent, but Prof. Adams adds 10 per cent to cover payment to railroad employees by the express companies for incidental services. By the last annual report of the New York Central Railroad the total earnings on express matter was about \$1,870,000; on mail, \$2,380,000. The railroad takes out of New York every day an average of twenty-four and a half mail-cars. There are more than twice as many express cars. The mail pays better than either express or passenger on a space basis as well as on a weight basis.

According to Prof. Adams, more than half the mail carried on the railroads goes over but thirty-two comparatively short routes between great cities—Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and places of such magnitude. The reason is obvious—the business in the cities and the bulk of the mail is business mail.

All railroads make very low commutation rates to passengers going daily into the city and out again; the express companies make low rates from city to city—one express company now as low as twenty-five cents for 100 pounds between New York and Boston—50 per cent of which is allocated to the railroad would make a rate of but

twelve and one-half cents as against eighty-nine cents which the Post-Office Department pays; and even the freight rates are lower than between small towns because full carloads can more easily be made up. As the law stands now, a postmaster-general might ask for bids on carrying full cars of mail from New York to Philadelphia—the densest routes—from several competing companies. No postmaster-general dare do this; yet that is how the express companies secure their rates. On these dense routes, moreover, much of the railway-mail distribution is done, and here are the greatest number of postal cars with their accompanying cost. Payment could be better adjusted on all of them and on at least twenty-six others.

Then there is the question of postal-car pay. A passenger travels and is not charged with the seat and the car he rides in, nor does a shipper of freight pay extra for the freight-car in which his goods travel. But the post-office must pay for postal cars an annual sum that would be more than enough to buy every postal car in the country. According to the superintendent of the railway mail service, the sum

paid in 1897 was \$6,250 a car. The cars cost, according to the comparatively high estimate of the superintendent of the Pullman Company, \$5,500. The total sum paid in 1902 for the use of the postal cars was about \$4,600,000. THIS WOULD DO MORE THAN WIPE OUT THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIT.

The general policy of the Post-Office Department itself has been to preserve that system. Railroad men are not uncommon in the Second Assistant's position—the bureau in charge of the railroad transportation. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Neilson came into office from a railroad position, and after retiring was at once employed as agent for a company with services to sell to the Second Assistant's office. His predecessor, J. Lowrie Bell, was a railroad official when he entered the office, and resumed a railroad position when he left.

The attitude of such men is summed up in a remark which I quote from a railway-mail official. He recommended to a Second Assistant, his chief, that effort be made to reduce the railway-mail pay. The chief replied:

"Why, we want to pay the railroads this money."—World's Work.

Balking Political Schemers

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL, Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edward T. Melms, Gustav Wile, Emil Seidel, Carl Maleski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schanz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD, Frank Boes, James Sheehar, Charles Jenke, Gustav Gerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Puda.

There was two hours of wind at the Monday meeting of the Milwaukee council before the regular order of business could be proceeded with. It was over the municipal electric light proposition and some from capitalist aldermen who have been making use of the idea for purely political purposes and who openly announced their intention of dragging the question over to its subsequent term in order to use it for campaign purposes at the coming election.

Alderman Stiglauer, who with Ald. Mallory, another lawyer, rushed through an infamous and vicious thirty-year franchise for the Central Heating Company—showing clearly how little they care for municipal ownership—made the main speech and declaimed for three quarters of an hour in favor of a minority report which proposed to go to the people to ask what the aldermen should do with the bid of the street railway company for a contract to light the streets for five years. The majority report wanted to grant the contract—which was a scheme to head off the municipal plan. As

a matter of fact the bid submitted by the street railway company was not in accordance with specifications, so if it was to be submitted to the people it should have been first gotten in proper form.

When the echoes of Ald. Stiglauer's oratory died away, Ald. Heath took the floor. "I am opposed to the majority report," he said, "but while I should certainly not vote against the minority proposition to give the people a voice in the question, I must say it seems foolish to again go to the people on this question. It seems like making the referendum farcical. Three times the people have voted their instructions on municipal lighting and we are here to carry out their wishes. Why should we again ask them what they want? And especially why should we ask their instructions on a bid which we all pretty well understand is not according to the specifications as drafted by the board of public works? I am ready to vote according to the people's instructions now. I think both the reports should be sent back to the committee to officially determine whether the bid is legal or not, and I make a motion to that effect—and the committee to report back at the next meeting."

Ald. Smith, held that the bids should be thrown out forthwith, as being illegal, several other aldermen concurring, and he made such a motion. Ald. Walter, a La Follette Republican, who had grown disgusted with the inconsistency and insincerity shown by the professed lovers of municipal ownership (for political reasons only), then launched forth one of the hottest roasts heard in the council for months. He said the motion of Ald. Heath should pass, and scored Stiglauer and Mallory, say-

Roosevelt's Abdication!

No ruler ever gave up the reins of power until he saw that they had really passed from his hands anyway. To rebel against the real authorities is never wise,—tho' many a ruler has not made the discovery in time.

Roosevelt, in his recent message to the congress, recognizes the real situation in this country, and expresses it in the following words: "These great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them." "Subjects without a sovereign" can only mean anarchy. What it is really meant to describe is the condition which actually prevails in this country, in which these so-

called "subjects" have really become the sovereign power, and are today constituting the actual governing power. "Subjects without a sovereign" is a contradiction in terms, and its real meaning for Roosevelt is that he, the chief executive of this nation is not the sovereign of these "subjects." This is sufficiently humiliating for the citizenship of the so-called "free" country, and that Roosevelt so understands it is shown in the following sentence, quoted from the paragraph just after the one from which the first sentence was taken: "I promise to do all that I can to prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power which it has always possessed."

Winfield R. Gaylord.

ing that he himself was not hired by a syndicate of promoters to hold up the lighting plant—referring to their action in bringing in an outside private company to bid against the street railway.

"It was their plan," he said, "to delay the municipal light question until after election, and then if they find the Social-Democrats have more seats here, to get on the loaded wagon. (laughter) Ald. Stiglauer, you are really amusing. You talk here about monopolies and corporations and it was you who only a short time ago pushed through the council an ordinance giving the Central Heating company a franchise, not for five, or ten, but for thirty years. You were the principal advocate of that enormously valuable franchise which gives the company the right to tunnel the entire streets of our city. You can't deny it." There was no reply.

The motion to refer was put first, under the rules, and was carried, 34 to 10. A foxy move of the street railway aldermen to have the committee on street lights, a notoriously corporationward committee, added to those that are to act on the proposed sites for a city light plant, was defeated. During the debate Ald. Seidel raised a laugh by saying that Pres. Beggs of the street railway was preparing to give the city cheap light for the cheap price he had bid for a long term contract. "He will give us cheap light, and I understand he is already stocking up with a cheap grade of carbons—and it was a cheap council that gave him the hope of furnishing such light."

Ald. Melms, after all sorts of obstacles thrown in his way, finally won out on his proposition to get the new isolation hospital outside the city limits and to discontinue the use of the old pest house in his ward, the Eleventh. He read letters from various cities showing that almost without exception such hospitals were in rural locations and

away from the residence districts, and most of them on the cottage plan, which is the up-to-date idea. In spite of the opposition the vote was 39 to 5.

The Social-Democrats introduced a resolution making an appropriation toward the cost of bringing the traveling Tuberculosis Exhibit, which the national tuberculosis commission is exhibiting in Eastern cities, to Milwaukee, and instructing the health commissioner to cooperate with the local commission in the matter.

The aldermen were invited by the school board to attend the free lectures by Prof. Zueblin of Chicago University at the South Side High school, the subject being on municipal advancement.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND
Bloody Sunday was very generally observed round the country by the Social-Democrats.

The Peoples' Paper, of Santa Barbara, Cal., will shortly install a printing plant of its own.

The active state propaganda in Montana is in the hands of Comrades Murray F. King, Ida Crouch-Hazlett and N. L. Peterson.

A new Social-Democratic monthly in the Slavonic language appears from Chicago under the name of Proletarec.

The Socialist Liedertafel of Cleveland will probably have charge of the Commune celebration there this year.

National Organizer Teofilo Petriella organized an Italian local at Calumet, Mich., with 34 charter members.

Comrade D. Kotoku, editor of Chokugen of Japan, was one of the speakers at Oakland, Calif., at the meeting commemorating "Bloody Sunday."

The state secretary who can only give items about party finances in his report sent out to the Social-Democratic press hasn't very much news of real work for Social-Democracy to herald.

The national committee referendum has just reelected Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes as national secretary. He received 54 votes to 5 for Oneal and 5 for Slayton. Two members of the national executive, Work and Mailly, were chosen and another ballot will be had.

The capitalism-serving police department of Los Angeles has finally decided not to molest the Socialist soap-boxers any further. As soap-boxing is only the kindergarten or Salvation army stage of Socialist propaganda, it is probable that ere many years the authorities will have lost their opportunity to molest agitation meetings.

The Chicago comrades observed Bloody Sunday with a parade and addresses at North Side Turn Hall.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan presided and addresses were made by Comrade Seymour Stedman, A. M. Simons, Charles L. Breckon, Carl Stover, G. F. Fankl and J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary. The German singing society societies supplied the music.

At the Milwaukee mass meeting in commemoration of Bloody Sunday the scabby remnant of S. L. P.-ism, now masquerading as a very insignificant branch of the I. W. W., passed round dodges on the outskirts of the crowd announcing their counter-celebration and urging the people to "attend the real demonstration held under the auspices of the S. L. P." The bills were handed round by a negro named Sims, who was expelled from our party for treachery and general moral unworthiness.

Comrade Upton Sinclair writes us that the arrangements for the publication of his Socialist story "The Jungle," are now completed. The bookstore trade will be supplied by an edition bearing the imprint of the Macmillans, who will get the book out, and the other will bear the imprint of the Jungle Publishing Company, of Princeton, N. J., and will bear a Social-Democratic emblem on the binding. Single copies will sell for \$1.35 postpaid. Arrangements have been made by which Socialist locals can get the book in quantities at a club rate which will be identical with the rate booksellers have to pay. That rate will be announced later. The book will be out in February.

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ACROSS THE POND
The New Zealand government has just purchased eleven acres of land, costing \$12,000, near Dunedin, for workingmen's homes.

It is from beautiful Italy from which in 1876, 108,000 starved proletarians exiled themselves; that again, in 1904, the army of 506,000 wage slaves led to escape the fero-cio-capitalist exploitation, which is, like a cancer, corrupting the face of the European continent. Of these 506,000 a mere 129,000 returned after saving a few coppers in America or elsewhere; the others have found life more sweet out of the "sweetest of homelands," or rather, have become victims of the identical exploitation under a foreign master.

Speaking of John Burns' recent "advancement" to the cabinet position Keir Hardie writes in the London Labor Leader:

"It requires very little imagination to realize the plight in which Mr. Burns will be placed as soon as the battle in parliament begins, and the great vested interests crowd in with their suffocating and crushing weight. As a minister of the crown, he will have to accept responsibility with his colleagues for every sin of omission and commission of the capitalist administration. He will as a nominal labor representative, have to excuse, expiate, and gloss over the whole system of capitalist exploitation. He will either have to speak and vote against labor proposals which are inconvenient or obnoxious to his government, or put himself into the impossible position of voting and speaking against the administration of which he is a member. It is more than probable that in eighteen months from now Mr. John Burns will either have to resign the cabinet or he will have ceased to be recognized a labor man."

Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the HERALD ten weeks. Only a dime.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors: S. B. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edward T. Miers, Emil Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Bruckhausen, St. Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bickel, Chas. V. Schmidt.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post Office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC REATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that this country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we have established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the cooperative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL, instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"To Kill Labor Bills: None to Pass Congress During the Session." So reads a big heading in a reform Republican daily. The paper might just as well save that heading for repeated use so long as the tool working class consents by its votes to be represented in the nation's law-making body, by the servants of the trusts and capitalist interests.

It's a matter of small consequence, of course, capitalistically considered, but it may be just as well to note the fact that the ex-treasurer of the great state of Illinois was last week sentenced to two years in prison for getting rich by swindling. As long as he is an ex-official it is all right. To put a present official in prison would be a little embarrassing to the capitalistic spellbinders round election time, although the public has, by many years of experience, come to expect no very high grade of honesty in the class of men it has been led to put into places of public trust, by the capitalistic interests.

Forty-one laborites and Social-Democrats elected to the British parliament so far as the returns are in! There are 100 seats still to be filled by the elections. Hitherto the highest number of labor men at Westminster has been six. Not all of these have been avowedly Social-Democratic, but still the Socialist tendency in the British labor movement is growing every day and especially so by reason of the unions being in politics and having to declare for their own interests. The most out-and-out Social-Democratic member of parliament has been Keir Hardie of the Independent Labour Party, but now he is joined by Will Thorne, an old-time follower of Marx and the successful candidate of the Social-Democratic Federation. All this is a matter for international congratulation.

Although the I. W. W. movement has already reached a state of enormous desuetude, the lesson it presents to a certain type of impetuous, and impractical Socialists should not be lost sight of. A true Social-Democrat, of all things, is not visionary. He is practical, eminently so. Wise leadership demands it. The visionary, poetic type is constantly flying off at a tangent. A notable instance of this in the past history of the movement in this country was the plan to colonize a Western agricultural state with Social-Democrats and thus effect its political capture, gradually overflowing into other states so as to progressively take possession of the entire nation. Verily it was a scheme to catch fitful minds, and it caught 'em! Even certain men looked up to as leaders fell into the pit. It took no little labor and argument to bring some of them to their sober senses, for this "duodecimo edition of the New Jerusalem" (as Marx would have called it) looked very tempting. One of these men, whom we have in mind particularly, was finally thus rescued, and was spared the humiliation that would have overtaken him through the inevitable collapse of a plan so foolish. He was spared for years of splendid work for humanity in this country, and saved from the loss of the confidence of the working class. Another "duodecimo edition" mirage has been the late I. W. W. nonsense,

and it brought some big fish into DeLeon's net, some who will ultimately find themselves minus the confidence of the workers. For the workers want leaders whose judgment they can place trust in. In this connection we call attention to the following comment on the I. W. W. affair by the editor of London Justice, the long established paper of the Social-Democratic Federation of England, although at the same time we will inform our English contemporary that it is mistaken in thinking that many Social-Democrats of this country were caught by the recent I. W. W. fiasco. Here is what Justice says: "The recent conference of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh has plainly shown to our American comrades that so long as the Gompers-Morrison clique dominate the A. F. of L., Socialism will have but little chance of making headway, as far as the trade unions are concerned. Our comrades have got to distinguish, however, between smashing the clique and smashing the trade union organizations. The A. F. of L. has affiliated and centralized trade unions, splendidly equipped, well-organized and perfect in every way, to wage the class war on the industrial side. To break down this organization is to weaken the proletariat; to break down the bossing clique and to kill their civic federationism should be the policy of the comrades within the trade unions. The Social-Democrats should take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself of giving the unions the lead in the right direction. Nothing is going to be accomplished by destroying them."

The city of Zurich, Switzerland, is about to purchase the last of the privately-owned street railways—the line running between Fluntern and Oberstrasse. The city is now operating all of the other tramways within its limits.

Better-World

PHILOSOPHY. By J. Howard Moore. A study of human relations, starting with the proved facts of evolution and economic determinism. Meeting always upon verifiable ground, the author develops a theory of morality that is rational, workable and satisfying. He gives due weight to the altruistic sentiment, but he also shows that it is the historical outcome of the class struggle.

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Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XXIV. THE BOURGEOISIE.—May Beals.

The share in his gilded treadmill And he said, "that sounds all right enough, But tell me does it pay?"

And fancied himself a lord, Because he had underlings, fifty score, Who waited upon his word, And I spoke to him of Art and Song, And of Freedom's heartsome pray,

The colorless ladies sat in a row, They were gowned in the latest style, Each was comme il faut from her dainty toe

To her ultra-exclusive smile, And I spoke to them of a wondrous gem, Called Truth, whose praise men sing; And they listened and said when I had done, "How charming! but is it the thing?"

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

The Worst Not Told.

Editor Herald:—In my last letter concerning "The Jungle" I said that a well-known publishing house had offered to bring out the book. The publishing house imposed one obligation before they would consent to put their imprint upon "The Jungle"—which was, that I should convince them that the book was, in substance and in detail, a true book. Perhaps, maybe, when you read about all these Packingtown hogs made into sausage, and the decayed and mouldy sausage ground over again—you smiled at yourself and said that it, of course couldn't be true. That was the way the members of the firm felt—so they told me afterwards. One of them sent the book out to be read by the editor of the largest newspaper in Chicago, and the editor had written back that I was the d—dest liar in the United States. I gave them my evidence. I told them what I had seen with my own eyes, and what had been told to me by others. I gave them the name of a Chicago physician who had been a city inspector of meat, and had discovered that the packers

were clearing ten million dollars a year by selling the carcasses of condemned tubercular steers; and who had proposed that such carcasses should, when condemned, be treated with an injection of kerosene—and had been compelled to resign his position within a month. I showed them how Swift and Company had been indicted by the state of Pennsylvania for selling adulterated sausages, and had pleaded guilty in two cases, and been fined. I read them the laws of the United States, which had been written by the packers, in order to make possible the whole of the "condemned meat industry," about which I had told in "The Jungle." The upshot of it all was that they decided to send on their lawyers to make another investigation; and a week or two ago his report came in—to the effect that I had left the worst untold. So this subject is to be taken up by one of the big monthly magazines, and before it gets through there is going to be a scandal that will make the post office and the "Land Grab" disclosures read like Sunday school stories.

Princeton, N. J. Upton Sinclair.

Here's certainly an odd circumstance. We find upon our exchange table the latest issue of the *Hikari*, the Social-Democratic paper from Tokyo, Japan, and read in its English columns the following item: "We are reported that Comrade K. Kaneko, who lives in New York and is very noted as an unpatriotic Japanese because he had disclosed

the great weakness of his country in the Magazine 'Arena,' married a few months ago with Miss Josephine Conger, who was formerly an editor of 'Appeal to Reason.' We especially congratulate this intermarriage of Socialists as a sign of future internationalism." The idea of we in America having to get our home news of this sort from the other side of the globe! Miss Conger, or Mrs. Kaneko, was a delegate to the last national Socialist convention, and was some time later a *HERALD* caller. Our congratulations!

Answers to Correspondents.

W. D. Dwyer, Brockton.—We would move Heaven and Earth to accommodate you, but we are entirely whipped out of that particular issue—in fact the business manager informs us he had to turn down several orders for it after the supply was exhausted. If a stray copy turns up among our editorial effects, will bear you in mind it was the issue of Aug. 5.

Seeker.—The Socialist Temple of Chicago did not materialize, although it may some day. The Socialist co-operative store that Chicago comrades tried to start was a failure, principally, it is claimed, because of the problem of delivering small purchases long distances and the long distances comrades had to travel to do their trading.

Dates for National Organizers.

Guy E. Miller: January 28-29, Linton, Ind.; 30, Feb. 1, 2, 3, Henderson, Ky.

Theophile Petrella (Italian):—Jan. 28, enroute; 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, Clinton, Ind.; 3, Enroute.

John W. Slayton: Jan. 19-31, Oregon; Feb. 1-13, California, under the direction of the respective

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The monsters of the stone age, the oil snake, the coal bug, and other animals too numerous to mention, with complete geological description of each.

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F. E. U. Leviston, Idaho. . . . 2.50

B. I. L. No. 125, North Adams, Mass.1.00

A. M. C. & B. U. of N. A., Local 148, Wash. D. C. . . 1.00

W. Fisher, St. John, N. B. . . .50

W. R. Ronlius, Etanah, Okla.1.00

U. J. W. of A., No. 32, Brattleboro, Vt.50

H. S. Davies, Butte, Mont. . . 1.00

Geo. Mersiles, Waldoboro, Mo.1.00

Walter Doudna, Clifton, Arizona.1.00

Carl H. Froese, Dallas, Tex. . . 1.00

U. G. W. of A. No. 83, What Cheer, Ia.2.00

C. J. of A. No. 161, Chicago, Ill.5.00

Richard Lietzow, San Francisco, Cal.50

A. E.1.00

Paul Ronneburger, Monroe, Wis.1.00

Jas. Morgan, Dietz, Wyo. . . 1.00

Chas. Luebke1.00

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John Mueller1.00

Nick. Petersen1.00

Fred. Prosch1.00

John Berges1.00

Chas. Lehfeld1.00

Jul. Felske1.00

Cigar Mkr. Int. U.5.00

Johann Schmitt, Muschalin, Iowa.1.00

Jul. Jacobson, Crookston, . . 50

A. Nelson, Madison, Wis. . . 10

H. Hubbard, Painsville, O. . . 10

Herm. Schubert1.00

Novotny Bros.1.00

Geo. H. Heady1.00

Karny, N. J.50

Federal Labor Union, Peru, Ill.2.50

Marble Cutters & Tile Layers Union, No. 4-6, St. Louis . . 1.00

Ed. Schranz1.00

Beer Drivers & St. U. No. 24 Brooklyn.2.50

S. T. Jones, Madison, Wis. . . 1.00

U. G. Ernstrom, Crookston, Minn.1.00

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Fred. Haidly1.00

Jno. Newman, Superior, Wis.25

John Fennell, Racine, Wis. . . 50

S. L. Ruffner, Belleville, P. O. La.10

L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Ark.1.00

Loomfitters Ass'n. No. 486, Pawtucket, R. I.2.50

Chas. Landolt, Louisville, Ky.1.00

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344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Main 2894. H. W. RUSTON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

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LABOR NOTES—Con. from page 5.

The greater part of the earnings
of trades unionists is spent to pro-
mote and perpetuate non-unionism,
to foster sweat-shop conditions,
keep convicts lashed to toil and feed
convicts, says C. J. McKerron in
Wood Workers' Journal.

Though the membership of the
Western Federation of Miners have
suffered at the hands of the de-
parted Steinhilber, though many
of them have borne outrages as
infamous as ever blackened the his-
tory of Czar-ruled Russia, yet the
sudden extermination of the ex-
governor of Idaho will not be ap-
plauded, for the simple reason, that
men of intelligence know that, as
long as capitalism and wage-slavery
last, Steinhilbers will be found in
every nation and community, who
will use the functions of govern-
ment to hold the laboring people in
bondage.—*Miners' Magazine*.

Unions affiliated with the United
Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters,
Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters'
Helpers are considering the advisability
of establishing a home
for old and incapacitated pipe
workers.

Six hundred men and 800 girls
employees of a shirt factory on
strike in Philadelphia won an in-
crease in wages.

Holding that peaceful picketing
is not unlawful, Judge Grinnan of
Richmond, Va., dissolved the in-
junction against the striking print-
ers secured by the Typothetae.

The journeymen carpenters of
Southern Massachusetts will, early
in the spring, make a demand for
a wage of \$3 a day and the union
shop.

J. L. Sullivan, general secretary-
treasurer of the Bartenders', has
been elected international auditor.

The last echo of the Wood-
workers' strike was heard in Chi-
cago recently when the Phoenix
Parlor Furniture Company and the
National Parlor Furniture Com-
pany granted the union shop.

Resolutions were adopted at a
meeting of the Central Textile Union
in Philadelphia, urging Gov-
ernor Pennypacker to issue a sup-
plemental call for an extra session
of the legislature and to include
among other reform bills, one for
the protection of women and child-
ren employed in mills and factories.

The Carpenters' Council of Boston
has received a letter from the Sec-
retary of the Navy, in reply to a
protest made regarding a wharf
contractor working his men nine
hours a day at the Charleston Navy
Yard, in which the secretary said
that the Navy Department could
not compel a contractor to work his
men only eight hours.

It is announced that as a result
of a conference between officials of
the Lake Shore railroad and repre-
sentatives of the international As-
sociation of Machinists over the
entire system between Chicago and
Buffalo the workers will receive an
increase of 1 cent an hour over the
present wage. The advance is ef-
fective at once.

ORGANIZED LABOR

CONTINUED
FROM PAGE 5

Restriction of Output.

Restriction of output is the sub-
ject dealt with in an exhaustive
report recently published by the
United States labor bureau of the
department of commerce and labor.

The methods used in thirty dif-
ferent trades are detailed at length,
and there is an interesting chapter
giving the origin of "ca canny" as
adopted by some of the British
trade unions which has become a
by-word in recent years. The re-
port shows that the Scotch term
"ca canny," which means "go easy,"
was adopted as a war measure
about seven years ago, but it has
generally been repudiated and it is
not countenanced by any labor
union in England today.

The conclusion reached by the
investigators is that the productiv-
ity of the worker is decreased dur-
ing times of industrial activity
and increased during times of de-
pression. On that point the report
says in a summary: "It is also
asserted by practically every per-
son interviewed, both employers
and workmen, that the men will
not work as hard when they can
get work in other establishments
as when they feel that the chances
for other employment are slim."

The report finds that the simplest
form of speed-inciting method of
payment is payment by the piece
or the bonus or premium systems.
—*Labor World*.

The American Federation of
Labor late in session at Pittsburg,
passed a resolution favoring
women's suffrage as a necessary step
toward raising them to a level with
men on a wage scale.

Women in all parts of the United
States are to be asked to join in
the fight against the age limit which
bars men above forty-five years of
employment. A letter of appeal to
aged men's wives and daughters has
been prepared by the anti-age limit
league, and it is expected to spur
the fair sex to action.

Several firms in the Northwest-
ern Brewers' Association, a Pacific
Coast concern, have conceded the
terms of the Brewery Workmen's
Union, thus indicating an early set-
tlement of the conflict, which has
existed for some months.

Bradstreet sees the loss in wages
during the Chicago teamsters' strike
at \$1,000,000, and the loss to
employers in increased expenses
and diverted trade at \$12,000,000.

There is a threatened tie-up in
the building trades industries at
Santa Rosa, Cal., growing out of
the effort of the Carpenters' Union
to enforce the "union shop" in the
local lumber yards.

Directory of Unions.

(Continued from page 5.)

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st
and 3rd Thursday at 318 State
st. Wm. Burmeister, Secy., 1381
5th st.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers'
Union No. 105—Meets 1st and
3rd Friday at North ave. and
3rd st. Chas. A. Hornburg, Secy.,
1022 Booth st.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at
602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert,
Secy., 318 State st.

Cod Heavers' Union No. 510—
Meets every Thursday at 157
Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Secy.,
318 State st.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets
2nd and 4th Thursday at 14
Grand ave. (Empire hall).
L. G. Reinhard, Secy., 606
Wells st., Flat 4.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd
and 4th Thursday at 602 Chest-
nut st. F. Galinsky, Secy., 3216
Meinecke ave.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets
2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306
Fond du Lac ave. Wm. DeShane,
Secy., 2106 Lloyd st.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd
and 4th Sunday at 3rd and
Prairie sts. W. E. Powell, Secy.,
Cudahy, Wis.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at
Greenfield and sixth aves. W.
H. Naylor, 512 1/2 Frederick st.

Dock Hoisting Engineers and Fir-
men's Union No. 328—J. H. Mc-
Intosh, Secy., 709 Hilberna ave.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83
—Meets every Tuesday at 630
Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfeld, Secy.,
228 8th st., Flat No. 10.
Witters, business 2 ft. 318 State
street.

Elevator Constructors' Union No.
15—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday
at Fond du Lac ave. and 13th
st. F. H. Mayer, Secy., 3416 1/2
Park Hill ave.

Federated Trades Council—Meets
1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208
4th st. John Reichert, Secy.,
318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus.
Agent, 318 State st.

Federal Labor Union No. 8002
—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at
13th st. and Fond du Lac ave.
Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd st.

Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's
Union No. 27—Meets 1st Fri-
day at State and 3rd sts. Geo.
Braun, Secy., 653 6th st.

Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and
3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st.
Chas. Hart, Secy., 461 16th st.
Garment Workers' Union No. 71
—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at
809-11 Tentonia ave. Anton
Papez, Jr., Secy., 648 14th st.

Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—
Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M.
at 661 Kinnickinnic ave. Fred.
Jackson, Secy., 241 Howell ave.

Glove Cutters' Union No. 27—
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at
216 Grand ave. Fred. Koepelke,
Secy., 704 Greenbush st.

Glove Workers' Union No. 6—
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at
cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna
M. Egan, Secy., 381 Washington
street.

Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers'
Union No. 700—Meets 1st and
3rd Sunday evening at Freie
Gemeinde hall. Emil J. Kasik,
Secy., 500 Center st.

Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets
2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie
and 3rd sts. Wm. J. Lewis, Secy.,
1110 Tentonia ave.

Interior Freight Handlers and
Warehousemen's Union No. 44—
Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday
at 318 State st. N. H. Verfurth,
Secy., 430 Reed st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at
Bruemer's hall, Eleventh and
Washington. Albert Morbeck,
Secy., 834 Greenfield ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 125—
Meets every Saturday at Grove
st. and National ave. Fred.
Grundman, Secy., 566 Grove st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at
Chestnut and 7th sts. Ernst
Holz, Secy., 387 18th st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86
—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at
318 State st. Wm. Bauman,
Secy., 1316 Booth st.

Lake Seamen's Union—Meets
every Monday at 133 Clinton st.
Alf. Peffer, Secy., 133 Clinton
street.

Leather Workers' Union No. 18—
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at
325 Chestnut st. A. Hayes,
Secy., 5th Class st.

Lumber Haulers' Union No. 18—
Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th
and Greenfield aves. Jos. Fischer,
Secy., 824 Grove st.

Licensed Women No. 390—Meets
2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and
South Water sts. W. Gnewuch,
Secy., 721 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets
1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408
Grand ave. Edw. Carlson, Secy.,
306 National ave.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets
every 2nd and 4th Friday at
224-226 Grand ave. Wm. V.
Grossett, Secy., 406 30th st.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night
men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Satur-
day at 5 P. M. at 395 National
ave. Jos. B. Hoffman, Secy.,
374 19th st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets
2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove
st. and National ave. J. C.
Gressler, Secy., 676 6th ave.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets
2nd and 4th Monday at Wine
and 12th sts. Otto Bochart,
Secy., 1008 North ave.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at
1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A.
Piennig, Secy., 1123 Barleigh
street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at
Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut
sts. Fred. Hacha, Secy., 603
Union st.

Machinists Union No. 432, S. Mil-
waukee—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Secy.,
Box No. 432.

Marine Cooks' Ass'n. No. 52—
John Egan, Secy., 133 Clinton
street.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—
Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday
at 318 State st.

Millwrights' Union No. 1519—
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at
12th and Wine sts. Conrad Bitt-
ner, 305 Ring st.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets
1st Tuesday at 318 State st.
W. H. Witte, Secy., 318 State
street.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9
E. H. Thomas, Secy., 344 6th st.

Painters' Local No. 1069—Meets
1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chest-
nut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang,
Secy., 566 3rd ave.

Painters' Local No. 159—Meets
every Tuesday at 7th and Chest-
nut sts. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612
3rd st.

Painters' District Council—Meets
at Painters' headquarters, 3rd
and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd
Wednesdays. John L. Reisse,
Secy., 612 3rd st.

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets
every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3rd
and Prairie sts. John Schwei-
gert, Secy., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets
every Monday 3rd and Chestnut
sts. C. A. Lund, Secy., 551
Union st.

Pattern Makers' Association—
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at
3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer,
business agt., 396 National ave.
Chester Desing, 879 National
ave.

Pattern Makers' Apprentices meet
2nd and 4th Monday at 396 Na-
tional ave. R. Schmitz, Secy.,
1249 5th st.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets
1st and 3rd Wednesday at
Lipp's hall, 3rd and Chestnut
sts. J. Bram, Secy., 1116 9th
street.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets
every Monday at 3rd and Walnut
sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7
—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413
East Water st. E. Hambacher,
care of Wetzel Bros.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at
298 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658
27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets
1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters'
headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and
Prairie sts. A. R. Mermer, Secy.,
1346 Fond du Lac ave.

Sign Painters' Union No. 922—
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor.
Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henic,
Secy., 1709 Walnut st.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No.
24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday
cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W.
Rogge, Secy., 1250 Holton st.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers'
Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and
4th Wednesdays at Greenfield
and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel,
Secy., 208 Williams st.

Stationary Engineers' No. 139—
Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at
526 Chestnut st. Chas. G. Grif-
fiths, Secy., 517 Dover St.

Stationary Firemen No. 123—
Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at
516 Chestnut st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets
every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut
st. Henry McNulty, Secy., 665
Holton st.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers'
Union No. 12—Meets every
Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at 421 E.
Water st. Geo. N. Mehm, Secy.,
2616 Chestnut st.

Suspender Workers' Union No.
10833—Jennie Schneider, Secy.,
546 20th st.

Tanners and Curriers' Union No.
57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes-
day at Kofeld's hall, 3rd and
Walnut sts. Emil Riesling,
Secy., 1517 Green Bay Ave.

Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets
1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway.
H. C. May, Secy., 366 Newhall
street.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union
No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Fri-
day at 216 Grand ave. Chas.
Joergensen, Secy., c. o. Academy
of Music.

Tile Layers' Union—Meets 1st and
3rd Tuesday cor. 12th and Wine
sts. Ed. Behling, Secy., 844 14th
street.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318
State st. J. Kaslokwitz, 753
Grove st.

Travelers' Goods and Leather
Workers' Int. Union of A. No.
23—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday
at 318 State st. A. Demske,
Secy., 887 9th st.

Truck Drivers' Union No. 749—
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at
325 Chestnut st. Nick Decker,
Secy., 4017 Pabst ave.

Typographical Union No. 23—
Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and
Prairie sts. A. J. Welch, 318
State st.

Typographical No. 10—Meets at 325
Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. Christ.
Thren, 653 25th st.

Upholsterers' Union No. 29—
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at
318 State st. H. H. Isermann,
Secy., 531 1st ave.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

Phone South 711

Smoke NIGHT HAWK

"GOLD MINE"
10c CIGAR—10c
KOCH CIGAR CO., 598 6th Ave.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CASPAR HACH,

Baker & Confectioner

...Union Bread...

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

927 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.

Wm. F. Buech,

Orchestra and Military

Band

Musio furnished for all Occasions

965 Clinton Street.

Telephone 555 South. Milwaukee, Wis.

GUST. J. ROGAHN,

Manufacturer of

..FINE CIGARS..

Brands: 10c—Del Marca & Aroma—10c
5c—Cannon Ball & Old Iron Spike—5c
8c—EIGHTH AVENUE.

Teeth Extracted

ABSOLUTELY

Without Pain or

Danger.

New Teeth, best and best \$8.00

Fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Standard Crowns and Bridge

Teeth.....\$5.00

Fine Filling a leading specialty.

25c We guarantee complete satisfac-
tion, give honest, intelligent advice free
and decide on best.

DR. YOUNG, 413-415 Gen-
noble Building.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Hours—8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.

The Man

who is known to his friends and neighbors as a safe and successful business man does not invest his money in every scheme that presents itself with the "promise" of large returns.

He is satisfied with a reasonable rate of interest and the absolute security of both principal and interest, such as this bank offers to its depositors.

This course may not appear so attractive as some of the schemes offered, but is far the safest and the most satisfactory in the end.

One dollar opens a savings account with 3 per cent interest.

The Germania

National Bank
GERMANIA BUILDING
West Water St., Cor. Wells

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall

Saloon, Sample and Wine Room
Hall for Cinch parties and Weddings, Entertainments, Schafskopf Tournaments and Meetings.
Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MASQUERADE

Costumes
WE ARE renting all kinds of masquerade costumes for less than any one in this city; call and investigate
W. Staab,
503 East Water St.,
opposite city hall; phone Black 8893

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN IN RACINE!

CITY PLATFORM.

The Social-Democratic Party of Racine reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism; its adherence to the national platform as adopted by the Socialist Party of America, at the convention held at Chicago, in May, 1904, and declares itself to be in entire accord with the program adopted by the representatives of the International Socialist movement, at the International Congress, held at Amsterdam, Holland.

The Social-Democratic Party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better homes, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage worker is always dependent upon the man with means, for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economical liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic Party.

In municipal affairs the Social-Democratic Party stands for every radical change that will bring gas, water works, electric light, transportation and other public utilities

THE CITY TICKET.	
TREASURER—NICOLAS LANSER	Branch 2
ASSESSOR—JOHN CERNEY	Bohemian Branch
JUSTICE—HERMAN PAHL	Branch 4
MARSHALL—WILLIAM QUINN	Branch 11

into the hands of the people. It public health, and the highest believes in self government for the city, in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share. In the public control of development of a reasonable public service.

At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain.

The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have investigations in St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., "business" administrations, every one of them.

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the system which they have tried to patch up and

regulate. All high-sounding claims or by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is therefore simply a dishonest bid for votes. Business corrupts politics.

We therefore pledge our candidates to stand for the following measures:

1st. The city to acquire ownership of the water works, gas and electric lighting plants, transportation and other utilities, to operate the same with a view to rendering improved service to the community, and for the benefit of the public.

2nd. We are opposed to the granting of any franchise to any person or corporation for the purpose of carrying on any industry for the operation of which a franchise is required, unless the same has been referred to the electors for a referendum vote, holding that such industry should be carried on by the city itself for the benefit of its inhabitants.

3rd. The extension of the functions of the Board of Health to in-

the furnishing of free medical service and medicine.

4th. The extension and improvement of our educational system by the strict enforcement of all existing legislation and enactment of additional legislation providing for sufficient school-room, teachers, free text books and materials to the pupils of the public schools. To parochial and private schools, who shall, under certain legal conditions make demand for such, as text books and materials.

All children to attend school up to sixteen years of age.

5th. The abolition of all contract labor on public work and introduction of a system of direct employment by the municipality in all its undertakings.

6th. We are opposed to the issuing of any more bonds for the purpose of constructing schools, streets, bridges, sewers and other public improvements; so as to prevent the paying of interest to money lenders for twenty or more years on each issue.

We therefore demand that taxes be levied, so as to pay for improvements when completed and no bonds issued therefore.

7th. We are only in favor of the city issuing bonds for the purpose of acquiring possession of its public utilities, by paying to the present owners the price of same, as fixed by an impartial jury; well knowing that such utilities will be able to earn its cost or construction. Provided, however, that such bond issue shall be referred to the electors for a referendum vote.

With this as our program of action for the municipality and with Socialism as our final aim and purpose, we repeat our call to the working class to recognize its true interests and the important part that is assigned to its history, to be the emancipator of mankind, and to establish a system of true freedom and brotherhood among men, to enroll under the banner of the Social-Democratic Party and to work for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

If you believe in those principles vote the straight Social-Democratic ticket.

Committee on platform:
Wm. Jones, Secy, Branch 4.
Nic. Lanser, Branch 2.
Arthur C. Bowman, Branch 7.
E. Farer, Branch 5.
A. Peterson, Branch 10.



Cliff Gordon and Chas. Howard, the original "Black Crook" of 1866. It also appears at the Alhambra at popular prices.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
Singer's Dog and Monkey Circus will lead the fun at the Crystal Theater, Second near Grand, next week. A big bill will support them, ending with the motion pictures.

STAR THEATER.
Untiring energy and labor has attained the highest pinnacle in realms of burlesque for the Reilly & Woods Company, who play a weeks' engagement at the Star Theater commencing Sunday Matinee. The come, clad in their new and gorgeous raiments of music, song and comedy. "Silly Simple and Simon Silly" is the name of the first part and is the best laughing vehicle ever utilized by a burlesque company.

PABST THEATER.

Jan Kubelik famed on two continents as the greatest violinist of the age, will appear at the Pabst Theater Monday night and the event is the talk of the town. The seats are now on sale and the demand is large. The program as announced includes selections from Handel, Bach, Leschetizky, Chopin, Tschalkowsky, Paganini, and other masters. Agnes Gardner Eyre will give several piano numbers.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

"In New York Town" the big show that opens at the Alhambra tomorrow afternoon will present an array of characters past and present of the great empire city, all are more or less familiar by hearsay at least with the past history of the Bowery and its leading lights. Von Tilzer contributes the music. Popular prices. Matinees as usual on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The revival of "The Black Crook" which will follow "In New York Town," has met with stupendous success in the big cities. Many a time this notable spectacular has been given a new lease of life, but never before has it received the acclaim bestowed upon it this season. The fundamental features of "The Black Crook" are there and in no particular do the original effects suffer in being placed alongside of the modern advancements in the matter of spectacular productions. In fact a deal

Before You Leave

your money at 2 1/2% or 3% with any bank, call on me first. I'll give you first-class real estate security, better than any bank in the U. S. gives you.

The statistics show that about 80 national banks and about 600 state banks fail every year.

The net profits the bank makes on your money you keep for yourself or pay into the Social-Democratic Fund.

RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney at Law,
140 North Avenue,
MILWAUKEE.

Comrade S. Franklin

wishes to announce that he has opened a new

Photo Studio

at 1102 Walnut Street.

Every comrade receives FREE a large PICTURE OF FERDINAND LASALLE with each dozen photos purchased. Comrades, your patronage would be very much appreciated.

STORE OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

Levy & Kahn Co.

—DRY GOODS—CLOAKS—MILLINERY—
409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

CLOAKS Suits Skirts Furs Cravenettes Shirtwaists Petticoats MILLINERY	At Less than 1 1/2 Price
--	--

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

WISHING to reduce at once my large stock of winter Suits and Overcoats, I find it necessary to cut profits in half.

Look at this reduction: **20% Discount** on all Men's and Young Men's Fancy Suits, except blacks.

\$10.00 Overcoats at \$7.45
\$12.00 Overcoats at \$9.59

JOHN SCHUETZ, Clothier
959 Howell Avenue Near Lincoln Avenue
MILWAUKEE

Bought at 35c on the Dollar

The entire stock of Clothing and Men's Furnishings of Phil. Reitman & Co., 337 Third Street, bought by Ludwig Borg, 317 Third Street

On Sale at 317 Third Street
(Opposite Steinmeyer's—South of Prairie St.)

Why This Clothing Stock Was Bought

The buying of additional goods to my already large stock would never have been indulged in (for my new store building at 824 Third street is nearly ready for me to move into) were it not for the sensational low price I paid—**35c ON THE DOLLAR**. I will sell these goods at the same ratio. The public will surely appreciate this opportunity to buy reliable clothing at one-third regular prices. THE PRICE TEMPTED ME AND THE PRICES I MAKE SHOULD TEMPT YOU.

I don't propose to carry a dollar's worth to my new store. Every garment to be sold out at once.

Do not confound this sale with "made to order" sales—this is a bona fide purchase and my prices will prove the assertion.

The stock contains mostly Union Clothing and made by Chas. Bellack & Co., local manufacturers.

Open till 8 P. M.
Sunday 7 to 12 Noon.

Ludwig Borg

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

359 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmers and Funeral Directors—also best home in the United States

Funeral Home 82.00 CASH 82.00

Funeral Home 82.00 CASH 82.00

Funeral Home 82.00 CASH 82.00

WATCH THESE DATES.

Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failures because of conflicting dates.

Social-Democratic Fair, old and new Liedertafel halls, Prairie and Seventh, Feb. 12 to 18.

Fifth Ward Branch Schafskopf tourney, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., every fourth Friday of the month. Cinch parties every first and third Fridays.

Twentieth Ward Branch Prize Masque Ball, Bahn Frei turn hall, North av., Saturday evening March 3.

United Singing Societies monster concert, North Side turn hall, Walnut St., Sunday March 11.

Twelfth Ward Branch, Coming Nation Club, prize masque ball, S. S. Armory, Sat., Feb. 3.

East Side Woman's Club, cinch party every first Thursday afternoon, Wirthwein's hall, Seventeenth and Walnut.

Fifth and Eighth Ward Branches, prize Schafskopf tourney, Kappel's hall, Ninth av. and Orchard, Sunday p m, Jan. 21.

Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize Schafskopf tourney, Jaack's hall, sixth av. and Greenfield, Sunday p m Jan. 28.

Thirteenth Ward Branch, prize cinch, Raasch's hall, Third and Wright, Saturday, Feb. 3. Admission 15 cents.

Social-Democratic Notes.

This means you, comrade! If you want to do a good turn to help the cause along, attend the Coming Nation's Monster Mask Ball arranged for Saturday, Feb. 3, at the S. S. Armory hall. All proceeds go to the party. Well, that ought to help some.

A Fair Committee meeting will be held each Sunday morning hereafter at headquarters.

From present indications, it seems as if the capacity of Al Jaack's hall will be tested by the 14th ward branch prize Schafskopf tourney next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28. Many valuable prizes will be handed out to the winners, and everybody is cordially invited to be present. The hall is located at 6th ave., near Greenfield.

The East Side Women's Club has arranged for a prize cinch party at Wirthwein's hall, cor. 17th and Walnut st. next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Tickets have been printed and will be offered for sale for the grand concert to be held under the auspices of the United Singing Societies at the North Side Turner hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, March 11. Comrades will please take notice.

The large grand prize carnival of the 21st ward branch takes place at the Humboldt hall tonight. \$150 in prizes to the prettiest and most comical masks. It will be by all means the largest mask ball ever arranged by any individual branch in the city. The branch members have worked hard and faithfully and their work for the cause will no doubt be repaid tonight by a large gathering.

By the way, this is to remind you not to forget the first grand prize mask ball to be held under the auspices of the 20th ward branch, Saturday evening, March 3rd, at the Bahn Frei turner hall, North ave., between 11th and 12th sts.

Comrade E. T. Melms will address a mass meeting to be held at Wirthwein's hall, cor. 17th and Walnut sts., Thursday evening, Feb. 1. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the 9th ward branch S. D. P. He will speak on some of the evils of the 20th century.

Branch Meetings Next Week.
THURSDAY evening, Feb. 1.
4th ward br., room 414 Germania Bldg.
9th ward Br., Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

AT THE THEATERS.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Fighting Fate," that much heralded race track play, comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for a weeks' engagement. It is a story of New York and Sheephead Bay race track and is said to be made up of big sensational effects, among them being wireless telegraph in operation, a giant dredge at work on the river, the famous "third degree" process at police headquarters Tombs Prison and the "Bridge of

9th ward Br., 1216 Cherry st.
14th ward Br., Schacht's Hall, 12th and Lincoln ave.
Town of Milwaukee, Kent and Teutonia av.
Town of Greenfield, H. Stark, 1116 Lapham st.
FRIDAY evening, Feb. 2.
2nd ward Br., Brewer Hall, 4th and Chestnut sts.
13th ward Br., Raasch's Hall, 3rd and Wright sts.
20th ward Br., Poppers's Hall, 1180 Hopkins av.
22nd ward Br., N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North av.
... Women's Club Meetings.
FRIDAY aft. Feb. 2, 2 o'clock.
North Side Women's Club.
Gaetke's Hall, 1334 Green Bay av.

Many new and novel specialties are promised, among them being the street singers at the rear of the tenements.

DAVIDSON.

McIntyre and Heath will be the attraction at the Davidson during the week of Sunday, January 28, in a new musical novelty, "The Ham Tree," described as "Klaw & Erlanger's Laughing Trist."

McIntyre and Heath and their big company and production enjoyed a three months' run on Broadway, New York, where this attraction proved the greatest success New York has ever known in years. The most beautiful chorus of singing and dancing girls ever presented in a musical play is provided.

McIntyre and Heath in "The Ham Tree."

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WATCH REPAIRING

GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.

We Understand French, German and English Watches.

THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

J. P. MILEY and E. A. HEANEY
Milwaukee's Busiest and Most Economical Store.

Barrett's

Low Prices Our Attraction. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Promptly Refunded.

Suburban Deliveries

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday to Wauwatosa, West Allis and North Milwaukee; Tuesday and Friday to Cudahy, St. Francis, Tippecanoe and South Milwaukee.

THAT'S THE STAMP

Make Up Your Mind

to find out how truly superior Barrett's Stamps are to ordinary trading stamps. You only have to compare the cheap premiums 1000 trading stamps secure with the cheap things \$5.00 will buy at the Barrett Store, to see that the Stamps are so infinitely superior that there is really no basis for comparison. Remember the cash value of the Barrett Stamps—one half cent for each stamp, 50c for a hundred stamps, Book of 500 stamps worth \$2.50, and we accept them the same as money for anything you want to buy.

Master Productions in Pottery and Bric-a-brac at Reduced Prices

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Here means better than 60 per cent elsewhere.

Fine China Royal Bonn

Bric-a-brac Cut Glass

The Highest Grade Ware Representing the Most Famous Pottery

French, Italian and Japanese Ware

A Comparison of the Prices Will Please Us and Prove Profitable to You.

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General Office: Merrill Building, 211 Grand Avenue.

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Successor to THE WHITNALL COAL COMPANY, INDEPENDENT FUEL COMPANY, WHITNALL & RADEMAKER SUPPLY CO, CREAM CITY FUEL COMPANY, DEVOS & WHITNALL COMPANY, CHAS. F. HAASE COAL COMPANY.

COAL, WOOD, SEWER-PIPE, CEMENT, BUILDING MATERIALS.

OWNED BY MILWAUKEE MEN.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES,



Our Great January Clearing Sale

Continues Next Week

Reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. on all New and this Seasons.

Next Week Clean-Up Sale of Suits and Overcoats. Your unlimited choice of all our Men's Aand-Tailored Suits and Overcoats. Odd lots of \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15 and \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats at \$7.50.

\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats for 11.00 Suits and Overcoats for 12.50 Suits and Overcoats for 13.50 Suits and Overcoats for 15.00 Suits and Overcoats for 16.50 Suits and Overcoats for

\$7.50

All sizes and all shapes fitted.

Popular Fashions. No old goods, no bankrupt stocks which have been on shelves and tables for a number of years. Not a lot of undesirable, shabby merchandise, but the newest and cleverest productions of America's best skilled and master tailors, such as Hirsh, Wickwire & Co., R. & W., and other well-known makers. Suits and Overcoats that contain all the elegance of style. This great clothing stock must go, and the clearance must be hurried and decisive. The most remarkable values in Men's and Boys' Clothing Milwaukee has experienced now await you at Hahn Bros.

Hundreds of Suits and Overcoats at a Third and a Half Off—It's a big stock, so big that you will hardly be able to tell when it begins or when it ends. Compare our makes, compare our values, compare our prices. This sale has by far surpassed our expectations. Just think of it! Fine, new, fresh, this year's Suits and Overcoats, the finest in the land, at such great reductions because we must make room for the enormous big Spring stock already purchased. Remember, in this lot are hundreds of the finest Overcoats and Suits which are positively sold at \$25, \$20 and \$15. Choice next week at

Don't cast aside our advertisement while those of other stores. Our merchandise is the best that money can buy, all new and this season's most popular fashions. No old or shabby goods. We don't mislead the public. Our advertisements always speak the truth.

\$13.75

All sizes and shapes. Fat and lean men can be fitted. Sizes 34 to 50.

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half.

Men's all-wool black, blue and gray Overcoats, come with serge lining, cut good and long, all sizes, 3 or 4 of a kind left, about 50 in all, going at—

\$3.95

Men's and Young Men's Suits at Half

About 200 fancy mixed Cassimere Suits, in single and double breasted styles, were considered great values at \$10, reduced to only—

\$4.95

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half

About 150 Men's Gray Melton Overcoats, \$10 and \$12 values, good lengths and well tailored. We have them in all sizes, next week—

\$5.95

Men's and Young Men's Fine Suits at Half

Several hundred black and blue Thibets and Serges, fancy mixed worsteds, single and double-breasted styles, \$12 and \$13.50 values, reduced to—

\$6.95

Men's Very Nobby Overcoats at Half

Several hundred black and gray Friezes and Meltons, also black and blue kerseys and vicunas, \$12 and \$13 values, next week only—

\$6.95

Clearing Sale of Odds and Ends in Our Great Boys Department

Odds and ends of double-breasted Suits, 8 to 16 years, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values reduced to—

\$1.85

Odds and ends of Novelty Suits, fancy cassimeres, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values reduced to—

95c

Odds and ends of Boys' Novelty Overcoats and Reefers, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values reduced to—

\$1.45

Odds and ends of Sailor and Norfolk Suits, 3 to 9 years, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values reduced to—

\$1.95



Odds and ends of boys' double-breasted Overcoats, 10 to 16 years, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$6.50 values reduced to—

\$3.95

Boys' long double-breasted belt back fancy Overcoats, 10 to 16 years, all new and nobby patterns, \$5.00 and \$5.50 values, reduced to—

\$3.45

Boys' long single-breasted belt Overcoats, gray, black and Scotch patterns, all sizes, 10 to 16 years, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 values reduced to—

\$2.95



Odds and ends of boys' military Overcoats, 3 to 9 years, dark gray and black, handsomely trimmed, \$3.00 values reduced to—

\$1.95

Oxford gray Russian Overcoats, cut long, silk embroidered, emblem on sleeve, nickel buttons, velvet collar, all sizes, 3 to 8 years—

\$2.45

15 different styles of little tots' Overcoats, 2 1/2 to 10 years, this season's newest novelties, beautiful patterns and big assortment at—

\$2.95



Odds and ends in Boys' heavy-weight pure wool Cassimere Suits, double-breasted Norfolk Suits, double-breasted Sack Suits, Eton Norfolk, Eton Sailor, all \$5 val., next week at—

\$3.45

Boys' Eton Norfolk and Sailor Suits, 2 1/2 to 8 years, with bloomer trousers, double-breasted Norfolk, all \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 values at—

\$2.95

25 different styles of Norfolk, Eton Sailors, double-breasted Suits with bloomer pants, sizes from 3 to 16, all colors and plain blue, at—

\$1.95



Odds and Ends Boys' Reefers 95c
Coats, \$3.00 values 95c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Novelty Suits, \$3.50 values 95c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Worsteds, \$3.50 values 95c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Worsteds, \$3.50 values 69c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Wool Sweaters, 2 1/2 values 35c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Wool Sweaters, 2 1/2 values 25c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Corduroy Pants, 50c values 27c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Fleece Underwear, 30c values 19c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Percelle Shirts, 50c values 29c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Gloves, 50c and 75c values 35c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Gloves, 50c values 19c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Caps, 50c values 35c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Caps, 50c values 19c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Socks, 50c values 29c
Odds and Ends, Boys' Socks, 50c values 19c

Clearing Sale of Men's Fur Caps

All of our \$3.50 and \$4.00 Fur Caps reduced to—

\$1.95

Clearing Sale of Men's Soft and Stiff Stetson Hats

\$4.00 values, at—

\$2.95



Hahn Brothers



335 337 339 12TH ST. TWO STORES 369 371 373 GROVE ST

Stock Reducing Sale of Hats

\$2, \$1.75 and \$1.50 Hats, soft and derby styles in all of this season's new shapes and colors, next week at—

95c

Stock Reducing Sale of Men's and Boys' Caps

\$1.00, 75c and 50c values, next week at—

39c

THE RUBBERS YOU WANT,

The kind that wear and wear, that stand any and any kind of rough usage, tat fit and never slip off at the heel, that is the kind we sell.

Mens cost you 85c and \$1.00. Ladies cost you 50c, 65c and 75c.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE,

554 MITCHELL STREET, MILWAUKEE.

THERE IS HONEST LIFE INSURANCE GAYLORD

Can Show You

633 WELLS BLDG.

C. D. WAUGH

Light Optician
120 N. 2ND AVE.
What you can't see with old WAUGH

DAVIDSON

Sunday Night and All Week

Klaw & Erlanger's Laughing Trust

McINTIRE & HEATH

.....HEATH

In the Musical Novelty

"The Ham Tree"

Book by George U. Hobart
Lyrics & Music by Jerome & Schwartz

ALL STAR CAST AND

The Most Beautiful Singing and Dancing Chorus in the World.

Prices 25c to \$1.50.

Pabst Theatre

Direction, LEON WACHSNER

SPECIAL Musical Sensation of the Century.

Monday Evening, Jan. 29, at 8:15

KUBELIK

The Great Bohemian Violinist Assisted by Miss Agnes Gardner Byrne, Solo Pianist, Ludwig Schwebel, Accompanist, Enabe Piano Unit

PRICES—Lower Floor and First 4 Rows Balcony, \$2.00; Balance of Balcony, \$1.50; Gallery \$1.00, Box reserved.

SEAT NOW SELLING.

CRYSTAL

THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE IN HIGH-CLASS MILWAUKEE

Singer's Dog and Monkey Circus.

Daily Matinee 2:30
Evenings 7:30 and 9:30
Admission 10c

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Municipal ownership is a fine thing for dirty politicians to conjure with, and they have been at it in Milwaukee ever since the Labor party carried the county election in 1886. The fact that the workers might control local legislation and that there were a majority of the people disgusted with old party control, made the politicians wake up to what was before them. Capitalism must control, even if it had to buy the people off with radical promises, and from that day to this municipal ownership propositions have been in every platform of the two capitalist parties. Dirty politician Dave Rose began his political career in Milwaukee by being nominated as "a man who will fight the bootleggers," (same as some men fight booze, probably was meant) and his career shows how much reliance can be placed in the declarations of present old party politicians.

Municipal ownership is being played with now by the Stiglbauser-Mallory crowd, and it is just as much of a game today as it was when Rose started out. The sincerity of these fellows for municipal ownership was shown when they so suspiciously rushed through that thirty year Heating Co. franchise.

Not content with building up campaign material with it for the past two years they are now trying to drag the municipal lighting project over beyond the next election, so as to have it for personal use in the campaign—thus shielding the aldermen who may have sold out to Beggs and who would otherwise be politically lynched by the voters next April. Already Stiglbauser says he won't tell whether he will run for mayor or not. The whole thing is dirty politics and the cause of municipal ownership is being prostituted to personal ambition.

Here's a "sassiety" item from one of the Milwaukee papers: "Mr. and Mrs. — will leave Monday for the East where they will attend the wedding of Miss Isabel Eggleston of Connecticut to Walter Fitch." Years ago one of the most beautiful young women of Milwaukee was found drowned in the lake off the head of Wisconsin street. She had previously tried to end her life with poison. Her name was Gertrude Hickox and the cause of her suicide was Walter Fitch, scion of one of the proudest and most "aristocratic" families in the city. Months before she had been seen carried out from the up-stairs wine rooms of Henderson's "fashion" (police department protected) saloon on East Water street, in a state of beastly intoxication by young Fitch. When the body of the girl was recovered from the lake it was taken to the morgue, but the influential friends of Fitch had it removed to an undertakers as soon as they could, and sought to hide the fact that the girl was in a delicate condition. Feeling ran high against Fitch and after the Fitch homestead on Waverly Place had been rotten-egged, he threw up his job in his father's bank and skipped out, never again to return to Milwaukee. But his name is still good enough to get into the local "sassiety" columns.

The prospects for a Social-Democratic victory in the approaching municipal campaign in Milwaukee

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